

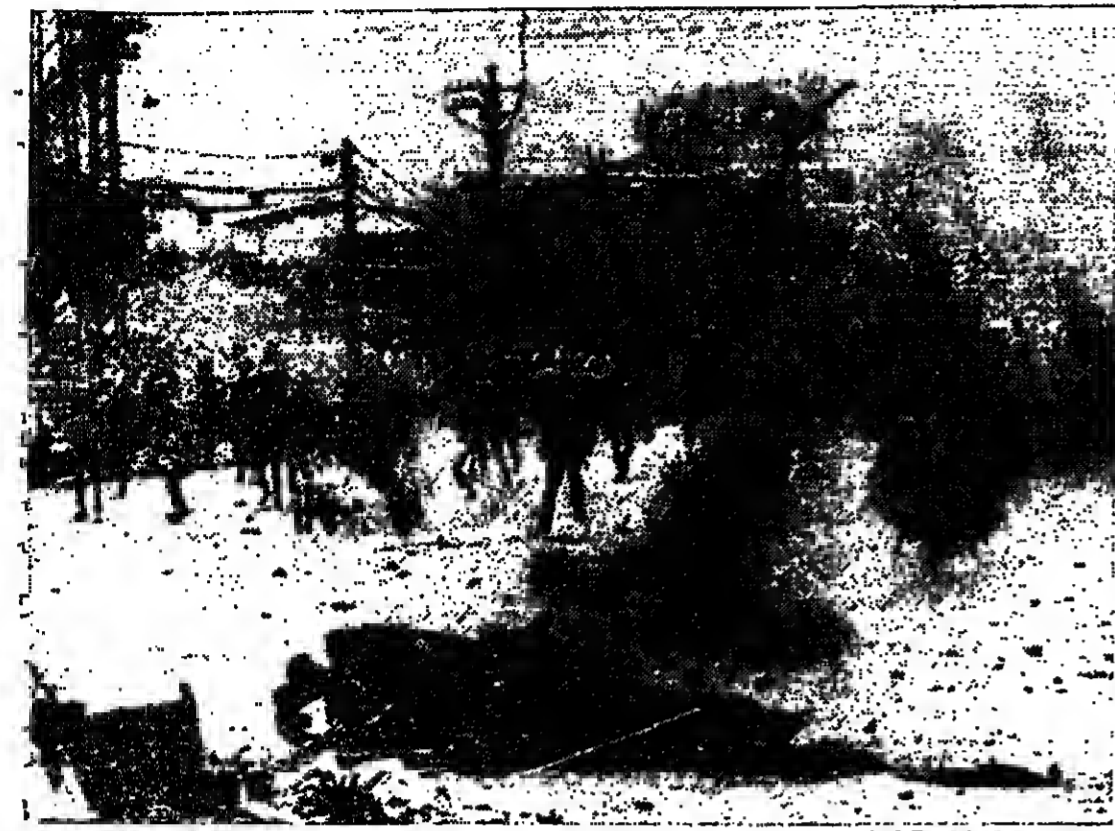
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,582 PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1971 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Bright periods. Temp. 72-85 (24-29). Tomorrow: Ugly change. Yesterday's temp. 73-83 (23-24). LONDON: Dry, sunny periods. Temp. 72-82 (22-28). Tomorrow: Ugly change. Yesterday's temp. 72-82 (22-28). CLEARING: Smooth. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 70-81 (21-27). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 72-84 (22-29). Yesterday's temp. 70-83 (21-27). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S. Military, and U.S. Postal.



Blast Rips Building In Ulster Biggest Explosion In the Province

BELFAST, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Five gunmen burst into a customs building at Belleek in County Fermanagh today, ordered the staff out and blew up the building with an estimated 150 pounds of explosive, the largest blast ever recorded in the province, the British Army said. No one was injured in the dawn explosion, which demolished the building in an isolated rural area and left a shallow crater some 20 feet wide. "Heaven knows why they used so much," an army spokesman said. "It was about twice the size of anything previously recorded." The spokesman speculated that the gunman, armed with sub-machine guns and pistols, were either unfamiliar with explosives or were trying to get rid of an extra supply.



DESERT DEBRIS—Israeli soldiers search wreckage of Boeing Stratocruiser shot down by Soviet-made Egyptian missiles Friday 14 miles due east of Suez Canal.

New Firing Erupts at Suez Canal Missile Attacks By Israel, Egypt

By Peter Gross JERUSALEM, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Egypt and Israel exchanged rocket fire across the Suez Canal yesterday for the first time in more than 13 months, according to official communiques, and the future of the Middle East cease-fire was left in doubt. The Israeli military command reported a return to calm along the canal today, but in the Old City of Jerusalem, a hand grenade was hurled at a cluster of American Christian pilgrims just off the Via Dolorosa. Five of the tourists were slightly injured and a 4-year-old Arab girl died in a hospital from injuries received in the blast. This was one of the rare incidents of terrorism in Jerusalem. A Palestinian guerrilla group in a broadcast from Beirut, reported it had committed the attack. Israeli police took 15 men into custody for questioning. At nightfall, hundreds of thousands of Jews converged at the Wailing Wall of the ancient temple to pray and mark the entry of the new year, 5753 on the Hebrew calendar. As calm returned along the canal, Israeli observers reported that Egyptian troops were moving about the Sinai Peninsula, and some were even swimming again in the canal, just as they had through the 13 months of truce. In the fighting yesterday, the Israeli military command announced that surface-to-air missiles had been fired from Egyptian positions at Israeli Air Force planes over the Israeli-held Sinai, east of the canal cease-fire line. "Israeli forces returned fire," an official spokesman said. An Egyptian statement, monitored by radio here, reported that Israeli Phantom jets flying about six miles inside the Israeli lines had swept Egyptian ground positions along the canal's western bank with "Spike" air-to-ground rockets. The Egyptian statement made no mention of any earlier missile attacks. No Israeli aircraft were hit, according to the Tel Aviv military spokesman, and the Egyptian announcement reported no damage. Following the Egyptian downing Friday of an Israeli transport plane reportedly flying 14 miles deep on the Israeli-held side of the canal, the new incidents signaled the possibility that the cease-fire was in danger of collapsing. Premier Golda Meir discussed the evolving military situation Friday night and yesterday with political and military advisers. There was no formal statement of Israeli government reaction. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

380 Saigon Dissidents Rounded Up

SAIGON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—South Vietnamese police rounded up 380 demonstrators, including 180 soldiers, in a series of overnight raids following street rioting in the capital. Anti-American and anti-government demonstrations were broken up yesterday by police using tear gas and small-arms fire. The ranks of protesters who were hurling Molotov cocktails and rocks. A score of persons were injured as a half-dozen military vehicles were burned in running street battles with students demonstrating all day against President Nguyen Van Thieu's campaign as a sole candidate to succeed him in the Oct. 3 elections. Mr. Thieu scheduled an address over state-controlled radio and television tomorrow night on his hopes for peace in South Vietnam, the second of three speeches he will make urging support for his ticket. The 45 soldiers held in the raids were turned over to their commanders and 233 students were released. The remaining 103, including nine girls, were still in custody because of improper residence cards. Police said they were investigating the explosion of a plastic charge on the second floor of a hotel about a mile from University City, the scene of some of yesterday's rioting. Five civilians were wounded in the blast, which damaged three rooms of the hotel.

25-40 Miles, to Mountain Passes

U.S. Bid for Israel Pullback Aired

By Marilyn Berger WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco has suggested that Israel pull back its forces to the vicinity of a series of mountain passes that range 25 to 40 miles from the Suez Canal, diplomatic sources have revealed. The suggestion was one of a number of ideas put forward by Mr. Sisco in his discussions with Israeli leaders during a visit in August. The trip marked a shift in the role the United States had been playing as a postman-type intermediary between Israel and Egypt in an effort to arrange an interim settlement in the region. U.S. officials said that Mr. Sisco went beyond the simple main-man role the United States has been playing. Instead, Mr. Sisco was said to have explored "specific ideas" that sought to take into account what the United States knew of the positions of both sides. A suggestion to withdraw to the passes differs considerably from an unofficial one that apparently had been discussed earlier in the year in Cairo involving an Israeli withdrawal halfway across the Sinai Peninsula. Significantly, the idea of withdrawal to the mountain passes coincides with thoughts put forward by a number of Israeli military men who look upon the 140-mile line through the Mitla and Gidi Passes as the second-best frontier of defense after the canal itself. Mr. Sisco was said to have left unclear, however, whether he was talking about Israeli withdrawal to the mountain passes or beyond them. The Israelis have made it clear in the past that they could not pull back behind the mountains for they feel that they must be in a position to thrust toward the canal to the event of an Egyptian attack. "Gentle Encouragement" In his discussions in Israel, U.S. officials said, Mr. Sisco adopted a posture of "gentle encouragement," apparently aimed at nudging Israel toward certain ideas without seeking explicit commitments at that time. The specific ideas Mr. Sisco put forward are a continuing matter of discussion between American and Israeli officials, these sources said. There was little indication from the Israeli side that a definite stand was forthcoming.

Brandt Finds New 'Realism' By Brezhnev Toward Europe

By David Binder BONN, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's outstanding impression from his 16 hours of talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev that ended yesterday is of a new and positive "realism" on the part of the Soviet leader toward the problems of Europe and relations with the West. This appraisal came up repeatedly during a 40-minute interview given today to The New York Times by the West German leader. Asked whether he was sticking West Germany's neck out by developing more intensive bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, he replied: "The Federal Republic of Germany acts in closest concert with its strongest alliance partner, the U.S.A. They know this in the Soviet Union. There is more realism there regarding this than earlier." Again, on a related question, he said: "Germany doesn't speak alone to the Russians, but as a partner of two alliances—the Atlantic defense community and the European Economic Community. The Russians are realistic enough to recognize that." Asked to compare his relationship with the Soviet Union to the German-Russian relationship of earlier periods in history, the chancellor remarked: "The difference is in changed power relationships. It is earlier times Russia and Germany were each one of Europe's great powers. Formerly, our bilateralism was unbalanced. But now we have limited bilateralism that deals with direct issues between both states." Mr. Brandt said it was incorrect to assume that West Germany was developing a special relationship with the Soviet Union. "We have not become friends of the Soviet Union or of its system," he said, "but rather have become partners in a businesslike contract, just as other Western states who are treaty partners of the Soviet Union." Not in the Forefront He said it was "a misunderstanding" if anyone thought he was pushing West Germany into the forefront of European politics by agreeing to continual consultations with the Soviet Union on questions of European security. He added: "Germany is doing that which was agreed to by the NATO Council. It is not pushing to the forefront but it is not excluding itself either. NATO said each member should sound out the terrain by conducting bilateral consultations. The U.S.A. and the others are also undertaking bilateral soundings, and we are doing it, too, until, presumably in several months' time, the phase of multilateral consultations can be introduced." Referring again to his impression of Mr. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet party, after three days of private talks in the Crimea, the chancellor said: "The Russians are realistic enough to know that where the real questions of security are concerned, that is, in the possibilities of mutually balanced reduction of forces, the only solution lies in dealing with NATO and not with its individual members." Mr. Brandt evidently did not attempt to get Mr. Brezhnev's views on the subject of East German questions of European security. He said, although he did make clear his own views on how the two German states should develop relations. It appears that Mr. Brezhnev assented to the West (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy Orders Some Transfers Of Church Art to Museums

FLORENCE, Sept. 19 (AP).—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo has ordered the temporary transfer to public museums of privately held works of art "not sufficiently protected." The order evidently applied to hundreds of paintings and sculptures in Roman Catholic churches throughout Italy. Mr. Colombo said authorities had discussed the matter with the Vatican's commission for sacred art. The development came amid a wave of thefts of masterpieces from churches in Italy. Speaking at the opening of the international antiquities exhibition here, Mr. Colombo said "contacts have been established with religious authorities, especially with the pontifical commission for sacred art in Italy," for the transfer of art. Federico Alessandrini, a Vatican press spokesman, said he had no knowledge of the contacts. The Vatican has opposed moving art from churches to better-guarded buildings. Nonetheless, Mr. Alessandrini said that most art in churches fell under the jurisdiction of the state. Thus, the Vatican apparently cannot legally prevent the transfer. The Vatican's daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, published yesterday a lengthy editorial by its director, Raimondo Manzini, restating the objections to the transfer of art from churches to museums. "The lot of works of art even 'provisionally' taken from their sites is easy to predict," the editorial said. "It would be put back, and their function is not interchangeable. They were meant for the sacred purpose of elevating and illuminating altars and as ornaments of houses of God. Objects in museums do remain, yes, works of art, but no longer useful to religious thought, no longer living in spiritual dialogue." Big Theft in The Hague THE HAGUE, Sept. 19 (AP).—Seven paintings, valued at more than \$1 million have been stolen from an apartment here, the police announced yesterday. The paintings include works by Rembrandt, Paulus Potter and Jan Steen. The owner, Mrs. F. Steenbrink-Van Delft, 79, is vacationing in Austria. The theft was discovered late Thursday afternoon when the door of the apartment was found open.

Nixon Considers 7 Candidates for Nomination to High Court

By John P. MacKenzie WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—The White House disclosed yesterday that President Nixon has seven names under consideration for the Supreme Court, amid indications that yet another Sotomayor may soon occur. Mr. Nixon, who accepted Justice Hugo L. Black's retirement on Friday "with deep regret," made known that he expects to move slowly and deliberately in replacing the 85-year-old Alabama justice who served more than 33 years on the high court bench. Meanwhile, there was increased speculation among well-informed members of the bar about a second vacancy. There was a hint that could not be officially confirmed that Justice John M. Harlan, 72, is in worse condition than has been reported lately. Justice Harlan has been hospitalized since Aug. 16. It is believed he will be unable to return to the court.

U.S. Envoy Resigns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—President Nixon accepted today with "a very special regret" Friday the resignation of William Leonhart as ambassador to Yugoslavia. Mr. Leonhart is returning to Washington next month to take a new job as deputy commander of the National War College, which has headquarters at Fort Leslie J. McNair here. Mr. Ziegler said that the President had met with Attorney General John N. Mitchell yesterday before going to Camp David. In 1969 and 1970, the Senate refused to confirm either Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. or G. Harrold Carswell, both Southerners, before approving Justice Blackmun, who is from Minnesota. The court is scheduled to open its new term on Oct. 4. The justices will devote a week to secret conferences on the several hundred petitions for review that have accumulated during the summer recess. Oral arguments begin the following week on such critical issues as the constitutionality of capital punishment. The President would have difficulty both nominating and achieving confirmation of Justice Black's replacement in time for the new court session, and the possibility that Justice Harlan may not be sitting when the term opens could render futile (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Norway Begins Municipal Voting

DUBLIN, Sept. 19 (UPI).—A new political party pledged to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic was formed today under the leadership of a former member of Premier Jack Lynch's government. The new party, Aontacht Eireann, ruled out force as a policy for reuniting the country, but its leader, former Local Government Minister Kevin Boland, said it did so on the grounds of impracticality rather than of morality. "The republican party we are founding today will consider it its duty to stand by our fellow countrymen who find themselves in the same position that existed here 50 years ago," Mr. Boland said. Taxes, the economy and worker participation in decision-making have been the main issues in the campaign. Whether Norway should join the Common Market has not been an important question. It is scheduled to be decided in a referendum next spring.

300 Youths Stone Police Station in Reggio Calabria

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Sept. 19 (AP).—Three hundred demonstrators stoned the police station tonight in the third straight night of violence in this southern Italian city. Police counterattacked with tear gas, driving off the rioters and arresting 12 persons. The new fighting flared when a group of youths left the funeral of a bartender slain during the current outbreak of disorders in this city. A rebellion here was put down last February by the Italian government. A police vehicle was bombarded today with stones in the Santa Caterina neighborhood, one of the hotbeds in Reggio's futile battle last year to become capital of the Calabria region.

Publishers Halt British Press in Dispute on Wages

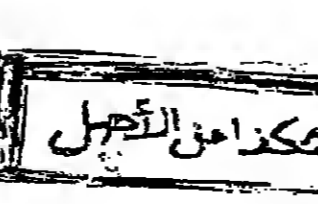
LONDON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Publishers of Britain's national papers halted production for a second successive day today as they would remain closed until their wage dispute with shop workers is resolved. Union leaders of printers fired a dispute ordered them to go to work and get the presses going again with the help of freelance journalists in defiance of the publishers. But few of the call. Newspaper Publishers' Association halted production on even national Sunday newspapers last night and announced that they and the nine national dailies would remain closed until the printers "are ready to accept a settlement." The NPA said it ordered the closure because members of the National Graphical Association, which includes print-shop employees, had "grievously disrupted" production by holding meetings during the week and night. As a consequence, the NPA said, it considered that workers had broken their contract and terminated employment with the newspapers. The NPA said the disruptions of the newspapers at least 11 million copies in lost circulation.



BRANDT AND BREZHNEV—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the Soviet Communist party chairman Leonid Brezhnev relaxing on a Black Sea cruise during break in talks.

Big Theft in The Hague

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19 (AP).—Seven paintings, valued at more than \$1 million have been stolen from an apartment here, the police announced yesterday. The paintings include works by Rembrandt, Paulus Potter and Jan Steen. The owner, Mrs. F. Steenbrink-Van Delft, 79, is vacationing in Austria. The theft was discovered late Thursday afternoon when the door of the apartment was found open.



Reports on 10 Years as UN Chief

Thant Fears New War in Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant warned today that continuation of the Middle East deadlock "is only too likely" to result in a new round of fighting "more violent and dangerous" than any yet in the area.

Rockets Cross Suez Canal For First Time in 13 Months

(Continued from Page 1) transport was widely interpreted as an Egyptian retaliation for the shooting down of an Egyptian Sukhoi-7 last weekend as it reportedly flew in low over Israeli positions on the eastern bank of the canal.

The reopening of missile fire, however, was a more ominous turn even though there were no known casualties. In the Israeli view, it suggested that the Egyptian government was not resting on mere retaliation, but was testing the possibility of a prolonged resumption of hostilities along the cease-fire line.

Cairo Describes Firing CAIRO, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Cairo's military spokesman charged that Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers fired several Shrike air-to-ground missiles yesterday afternoon at Egyptian positions, presumably anti-aircraft missile installations.

Apollo Crew in Brussels BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Apollo-15 astronauts David Scott, James Irwin and Alfred Worden arrived today to attend the opening session tomorrow of the 22d International Astronautical Congress.

precisely because they were divided and belonged to opposing ideological systems—needed to participate in the United Nations, where they could have found common ground for working together to overcome their differences.

"ridiculous justification" for an attempt to retaliate for the downing of the Israeli four-engine transport. The war of attrition undertaken against Israel by Egypt in the spring of 1969 began with rifle and machine-gun fire and artillery exchanges. It gradually escalated into commando assaults and air battles, then Israeli raids in the Nile Valley and heavy bombing of Egyptian positions along the canal.

U.S. Appeals to Both WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The United States appealed yesterday to Israel and Egypt to respect the cease-fire along the canal.

Lebanon Reports Attack BEIRUT, Sept. 19 (AP).—Israeli forces opened fire early yesterday on the Lebanese village of Rmaich, killing a farmer and his wife, a military spokesman said today. Rmaich is in south-central Lebanon, 2.5 miles from the border.

Security Talks Spurred MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Chancellor Brandt gave new momentum to the Soviet drive for a European security conference yesterday by joining Mr. Brezhnev in pledging to "accelerate" efforts to arrange the conference.



SHIP FIRE—View of shipyard in Rijeka, Yugoslavia, where 68,000-ton ship Ragna Gorhion, being built for a Swedish company, caught fire Friday. The fire broke out aboard the \$7 million ship as workmen were readying it for sea trials. The blaze, accompanied by several explosions, quickly swept the superstructure. Fifteen workers were listed as dead.

Red Sampans Are Ambushed; 34 VC Die, U.S. Copter Lost

SAIGON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops, backed by U.S. helicopter and naval gunfire, ambushed a flotilla of Communist sampans in the U Minh swamplands where more than 400 soldiers from both sides have been killed in six days of fierce fighting, military spokesmen said today.

MIIG's Active in Laos TOKYO, Sept. 19 (WP).—North Vietnam has been sending MIG Jets into Laos since April to harass American planes operating over the Plain des Jarres and northern Laos, it was learned from a source here.

Brandt Finds New 'Realism' By Brezhnev Toward Europe (Continued from Page 1) German view that these relations had certain unique characteristics involving family ties and a common culture.

Russia Reported To Expel U.S. Pair

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Soviet authorities recently expelled two American students for spreading "malicious anti-Soviet literature" in Moldavia, a newspaper has reported.

Mt. Etna Rumbles

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Mount Etna volcano rumbled into activity today, spewing black smoke and molten rock from its central and northeast craters.

Jackson Cites Danger in Vietnam Vote To Be Published Oct. 17

Pentagon Acts to Cut Part Of Book on Vietnam Paper

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—The Pentagon has intervened with a Boston publisher in an attempt to have some sections deleted from a nearly complete but officially unauthorized edition of its secret study of the Vietnam war.

POWs Of Called Re By McGo

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP).—George S. McGovern today to his version of a Paris peace talks book which denied his story.

Nixon Weighs 7 for Court

(Continued from Page 1) any efforts to maintain the court at full strength. The administration's inability to obtain rapid confirmation of the successor to Justice Abe Fortas after his resignation in May, 1969, caused the longest vacancy in court history.

Cambodia Troops Regain Ground During Rainy Season

PENOM PENH, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Cambodian Army troops, taking advantage of the current rainy season that has flooded most of the Mekong Delta basin, have moved out from the capital along highland roads and have re-established government control in about half the national territory, according to Western sources here.

Paris School Head Named

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 19 (UPI).—Damon B. Smith, 36, an official of the University of Hartford, has been appointed president of the American College in Paris, it was announced Friday.

Advertisement for National Bank of Commerce. Text: "National Bank of Commerce makes world banking easier." Includes a globe graphic with city labels: Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Seattle Headquarters, New York, London. Bottom text: "We're all around the world ready to help you with your international banking needs." THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE of Seattle.

Advertisement for WEAT. Text: "WEAT...". Includes a list of cities: ALGAEVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, COPTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, FLORENCE, GENEVA, HELSINKI, ISTANBUL, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, MADRID, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, NEW YORK, NICE, PARIS, PRAGUE, SOFIA, STOCKHOLM, VIENNA, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

Laird Gives Sharp Warning On Soviet A-Weapons Buildup

By Michael Getler

WARRENTON, Va., Sept. 19 (AP)—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird yesterday delivered the sharpest warning yet on the continued Soviet missile weapons buildup since last May, when the two superpowers announced that they would try to control the arms race.

Mr. Laird said his report to Congress early next year on the new military budget will show "there has been tremendous momentum in the last 10 months as far as the Soviet buildup is concerned."

U.S. Consulate Gets Location In Leningrad

LENNINGRAD, Sept. 19 (NYT).

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on a site for the long-planned American Consulate General in Leningrad, the first American consulate in the city since 1917, when the American consul, former Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, moved the American Embassy to Moscow.

Mr. Laird, who brought up the subject of the buildup himself, said he was still convinced that the American people do not want to be militarily inferior.

Mr. Laird said that the cutting will be something of the past as far as the Congress is concerned once they realize the significance of the tremendous momentum of the Soviet Union.

Causing what is perhaps even more concern among Pentagon officials is what appears to be an accelerated construction pace for Soviet missile-firing submarines.



BOMB BLAST—State Police Investigator, wearing helmet, sifts through rubble left when bomb exploded Friday in two rest rooms near offices of State Correction Department in Albany. The blast pushed the walls of the rest room into adjacent corridor, where other investigators are seen standing in background.

Inmates Tell of Running 'Gantlet' of Clubs

By Eric Pace

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 19 (NYT).—The committee set up by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to safeguard Attica prisoners' rights reported yesterday that a score of inmates had told its members they had been forced to "run a gantlet" of blows from officers' nightsticks after the prison revolt was crushed last Monday.

U.S. to Delay Debt Payment By Belgrade But Advances Come Slowly

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT).

The United States is preparing to postpone \$56 million in Yugoslav debt payments due this country over the coming 10 years, officials disclosed here yesterday.

Washington is also seeking ways to increase purchases of Yugoslav goods and services for U.S. soldiers and dependents in West Germany, from about \$20 million now to \$40 million annually, the officials said.

Belgrade, however, has rejected anything with the appearance of an international "package," sources here say, for fear of seeming to close ranks with the non-Communist world and thus offending the Soviet Union.

Disaster Aid Set For Two States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).

President Nixon Friday declared major disasters in Texas and Pennsylvania, making federal funds available to repair storm and flood damage in the two states.

More Italian Communists

ROME, Sept. 19 (AP).

The Italian Communist party, the largest in the West, announced yesterday a rising membership for the second year in a row.

Gallup Poll Kennedy Regains the Lead Among Democratic Voters

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

WASHINGTON, N.J., Sept. 19.—Sen. Edward Kennedy's place as the latest Gallup survey as the top choice of Democratic voters for the 1972 nomination.

Mr. Kennedy is currently the choice of 26 percent of Democrats living in the country.

S. 'Steak-Lift' or Ellington on Russian Tour

SONN, Sept. 19 (WF).

A package of American steaks was on its way today in Bonn to Leningrad in hopes that it would satisfy the rest of Duke Ellington's tour of Russia.

The emergency shipment is organized here after an appeal in the early hours of Sunday morning from Washington.

Attica Investigations Continue

By Eric Pace

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 19 (NYT).—The committee set up by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to safeguard Attica prisoners' rights reported yesterday that a score of inmates had told its members they had been forced to "run a gantlet" of blows from officers' nightsticks after the prison revolt was crushed last Monday.

Europe Press Prizes

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 19 (UPI).

The Association of European Journalists yesterday voted Domenico Bertolini of the Italian news agency ANSA and David Sparler of the Times of London joint winners of its European journalism prize.

RCA Ends Computer-Making; Cost May Reach \$250 Million

By Gene Smith

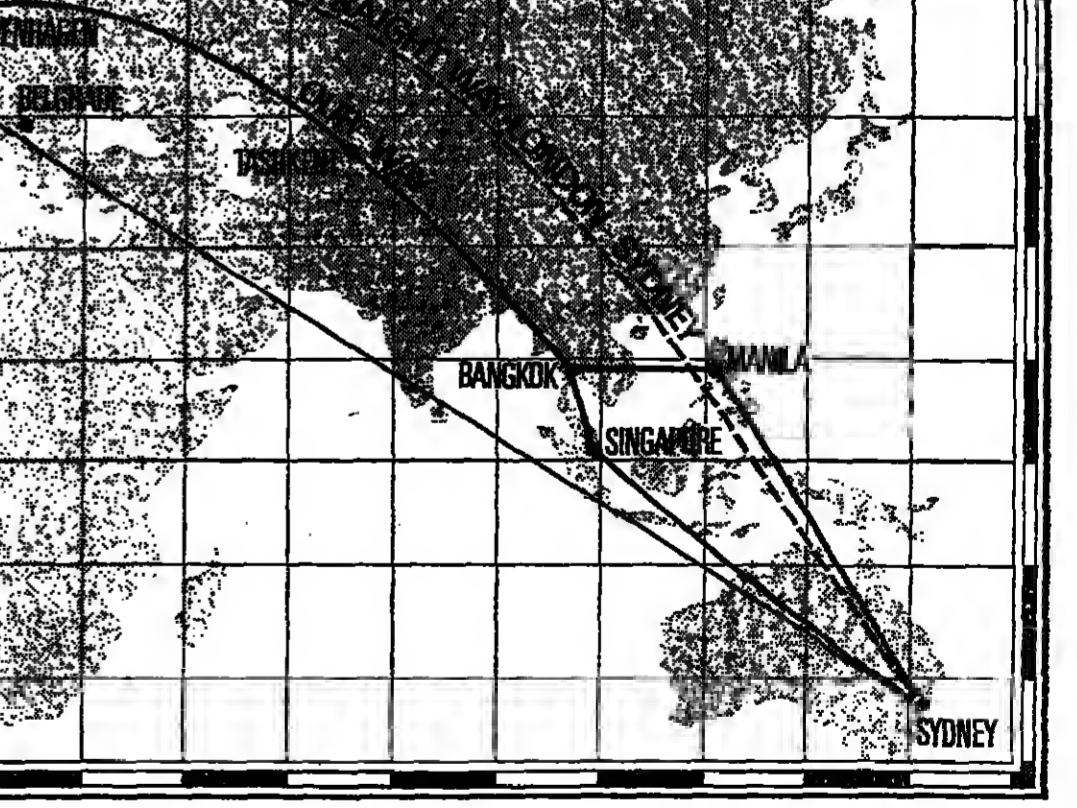
NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).

The RCA Corp. quit the computer manufacturing industry Friday.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman and chief executive officer, announced that the board of directors had unanimously backed his proposal for "a fundamental re-orientation of RCA's efforts in the computer field."

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SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thailand International

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The world is gradually winning its battle against illiteracy, although latest figures released here show that the problem could last until after the 21st century dawn.

Hippy Vendors Fined in Rome
ROME, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Young foreigners who support themselves by making and selling hippie jewelry lost one of their best markets today when police ordered them off the Spanish Steps.

BRITON IN PEKING
HONG KONG, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien yesterday met Anthony Wedgwood Benn, former British minister of technology, in Peking, the New China news agency reported.

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The Drumming Guns

"The drumming guns" that, in Kipling's phrase, "know no doubts," have opened again in the Middle East, with a rhythm of act and reprisal that is painfully familiar and acutely perilous. It is fortunate that the world seems to have moved beyond the point where the first shots are an inevitable prelude to full-scale war, but the truce between Israel and her neighbors is far too flimsy to stand many incidents. Moreover, the diplomatic situation seems to have moved into one of those impasses so common, and so dangerous, there.

President Sadat has not only vowed a policy of retaliation against any Israeli acts deemed hostile; he has declared the United States is out of court as a possible mediator. The plain truth, however—whatever the Arab press may say—is that the United States is the only power which has made any serious effort to seek a workable compromise in the Middle East. Egypt, however, does not want a compromise; it wants every square foot of Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 to be evacuated.

Since this is based on two untenable assumptions—that Israel engaged in unprovoked aggression in 1967, and that the boundaries existing at the time were practicable frontiers—it behooves both sides to compromise. But there is something in the desert winds that blow over all the Middle East that fixes every aspiration, religious or nationalistic, in sharper blacks and whites. American efforts to point out the various shades of grey in the conflicting positions

have met little encouragement on the spot; the Soviet Union has flatly backed the Arabs in every open confrontation, and Western Europe is keeping burned fingers out of the smoldering fires.

The Israelis seem to be buoyed by the development of their own arms industry, although their leaders must be aware that neither the economy nor the natural resources of Israel could sustain a truly independent weapons industry. The Arabs have been sustained by the Soviet Union, despite the fact that this dependence places them under political obligations that could prove more embarrassing than the recent anti-Communist episodes in Egypt and the Sudan might seem to indicate.

In other words, both sides are dependent upon outside forces so long as they are at war. Their only hope for genuine independence lies in achieving a state of peace. And this, in turn, requires some genuine give and take. It was the United States that sought to create circumstances under which discussions could take place; to dismiss that possibility is to dismiss any solution except a violent one. The drumming guns may know no doubts on that score, but those who fire them, and those who order them fired, should have many questions. The guns have been shooting for a quarter-century in the Middle East without any clear end in sight—and it is time they stopped, permanently, and allowed a little common sense to be heard.

Perils of Force

The backgrounds to the tragedies at Attica Prison and Kent State University could not have been more dissimilar. Nevertheless, in those vastly different episodes there is one common factor: the inappropriate and blindly destructive use of force that turns law enforcement into murder, no matter how inadvertent and even abhorrent to those who commit it.

Since the dead cannot be brought back to life, the principal aim in assessing the disastrous consequences of such official resort to violence is less to allocate blame than to put an end to indefensible and futile procedures.

What makes such an assessment frustrating and melancholy is the long succession of reports and recommendations, including those by military authorities themselves, which have emphatically decried the use of combat-style firepower in quelling civil disorders as inhumane and ineffective. The Kerner Commission on Civil Disorders, the Scranton Commission on Campus Unrest and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's own appraisal of the National Guard's actions in dealing with domestic violence have all had one point of agreement: the training and equipment of law-enforcement units must concentrate on the twin missions of restoring order and preventing serious injury and loss of life.

This applies equally whether the opposing force is an essentially unarmed civilian crowd in the streets or a mutinous mob in a stronghold such as a prison. Combat-style weapons in such situations can only kill as they are intended to do on the battlefield—and, as the events at Attica have shown once again, kill aimlessly and indiscriminately.

The sensible alternative, as earlier Defense Department guidelines for training and equipment have stressed, is to offer maximum protection, through special clothing, masks and other cover, to law-enforcement personnel and, if an assault becomes necessary, to rely as much as possible on non-

lethal weapons, such as chemicals and water.

To be sure, the beleaguered compound at Attica was full of desperate men armed with makeshift weapons who had repeatedly warned that they would execute their hostages at the first sign of attack. These threats by convicts in jail for manslaughter and other crimes of violence could not be shrugged off, nor could they be surrendered to. Yet the prisoners had no guns and the authorities established their own timetable for the bloody showdown.

There could be no doubt in anyone's mind that any decision to retake the prison by force would create a strong probability that the hostages might be killed by the insurgents, no matter what tactics were employed in the assault. The use of gunfire was no more likely to prevent such reprisals than reliance on less lethal weaponry. On the basis of both common sense and experience, it could be taken as certain that hostages as well as prisoners would be hit by a hail of bullets while all targets were obscured by riot gas dropped from helicopters.

Entirely apart from the complex web of specific issues and mysteries at Attica, the whole ghastly episode has provided compelling new reasons why the nation's law-enforcement apparatus must face up to a recognition of the difference between war and civil disturbance. It is not enough to deplore the miscarriage of force in each tragedy's aftermath. Military and police training, tactics and command procedures will not change unless orders for change are given by the top leadership, uniformed and civilian.

Those who recoil from issuing such orders, perhaps in fear of appearing soft on disorder, contribute—however unintentionally—to the acceptance of violence as a way of life. When law-enforcement relies too readily on deadly firepower, with insufficient concern for the consequences, confidence in the government's authority and responsibility is the ultimate victim.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Japanese Riots

The sight of opposing ranks of students (in helmets whose varied colors show their factual allegiance) armed with firebombs, stones, and pointed bamboo, closing with armored police with their tear gas and water cannon, is a chilling one. This violence and extremism may be nominally of the left, but it has disturbing echoes of prewar extremism of the right. New left, like old right, assumes that blood must flow if society is to be transformed into something newer and nobler. The blood flows, but it is much more likely to destroy the transformation than to advance it.

—From the Times (London).

Moscow's 'Westpolitik'

Willy Brandt's hasty trip to a meeting with Brezhnev shows how speedily the Soviets are exploiting the Berlin agreement for their purposes. Whereas the West suffers from differences of opinion, from doubts and inaction, Moscow is operating with an intact will

from a position of strength. The question in the long run is really whether Western Europe will gradually become a political—not military—adjunct of the Soviet Union, on which neither the United States nor China would have a say.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Mr. Brandt's visit to the Crises for talks with Mr. Brezhnev marks a big moment in the postwar international calendar—West Germany's emergence for the first time as a fully independent operator in world politics. It must be said at once that the manner and setting of the visit are not auspicious. The invitation was issued by the Russians immediately after the signing of the first stage of the Berlin agreement two weeks ago. It was accepted by Bonn with almost unseemly haste, without notification to, let alone consultation with, West Germany's allies.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 29, 1896

PARIS—The arrangements for receiving and feasting the Tsar in Paris are now advancing rapidly. The government has asked the City of Paris to look after the decoration of the streets passed through by the cortege from the railway station to the Russian Embassy, where the sovereign will reside; to attend to the decoration and the illumination of Municipal buildings; and to organize a grand and popular fête in Paris. It will be something to remember.

Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding, regarded as the world's most economical executive, costs the people of the United States less than \$250,000 annually. This year the expenses of the President and his office force total \$216,000. This sum includes the President's salary, \$75,000; traveling expenses \$25,000; office expenses \$80,000 and contingencies, \$36,000. President Harding expects to trim the total in accordance with his economy program.



"At This Altitude, It Doesn't Snow."

Mr. Justice Black

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In 1946 the Supreme Court heard a claim that unequal population in a state's congressional districts violated the Constitution. It was a novel claim: the institution of this gerrymander was as old as the country and had never been held unconstitutional. A majority of the court, finding the issue inappropriate for judges, refused even to consider it on the merits.

Mr. Justice Black dissented, arguing that equality of representation was commanded by the Constitution and enforceable in the courts. When he first circulated his opinion among his colleagues, he said years later, "They thought I was crazy." In 1964 his view became the law: the court found equal representation in both congressional and state legislative districts.

In the lifetime of most Americans, no judge has had an impact on law and society approaching that of Hugo L. Black. In fact few politicians, even Presidents, have impressed their personality so strongly on their country. The episode of the districting cases suggests some reasons for the phenomenon.

Justice Black saw the issue of political equality with the directness and the simplicity of the common man—really, moral terms, uncluttered by historical doubts or sophisticated notions of the limits on judges. He was bold, and he was tenacious. He was not put off by knowing that intervention by the Supreme Court could have great effects on the political system. Nor was he discouraged by initial defeat.

Collective Voice

The Supreme Court speaks with a collective voice, and no single justice can ever be regarded as responsible for its course. But in the districting cases, as in so many others over his 34 years on the court, Justice Black had a new constitutional perception first, pursued it tirelessly and had a widening influence on his colleagues. The end might possibly have been reached without him, but hardly at the same time or in the same way.

All this must be said now, with pain, to indicate something of the country's loss in the retirement of Mr. Justice Black.

It is strange for a democracy to have its fundamental law determined by the accident of appointment to a court. But we live under that system, and the

end of the Black era on the Supreme Court is bound to make a profound difference to many men and many causes. Consider just a few of the legal doctrines he has helped to shape.

Twenty-five years ago the Supreme Court upheld a state's power to exclude a lawyer from its bar because he refused, for religious reasons, to swear he would bear arms in wartime. That was over Justice Black's dissent; and in many cases since, though not all, his view has prevailed: the court has put constitutional limits on political tests for admission to the bar, teaching and other professions.

The right of legislative committees to inquire into a citizen's political ideas and associations has of course been a subject of special concern to Justice Black. Again, the course taken by the court has been wavering, but there are now procedural and some substantive limits beyond which the investigators cannot go.

Freedom of Speech

The whole area of free speech has been deeply affected by Justice Black's position that the Constitution absolutely forbids any restrictions. He has fought persistently to protect the most unpopular kinds of expression—obscenity, revolutionary doctrine, provocative religious preaching.

And the same with freedom of the press. The absolute Black position, which would exclude even libel laws, has hardly been reached. But the impact of his views is evident in the significant steps the court has taken lately, as in sharply limiting libel actions by public figures. And he was naturally in the narrow majority that upheld the right of The New York Times and The Washington Post to publish the Pentagon papers last summer.

Finally, in the long struggle by Justice Black to apply all the provisions of the Bill of Rights to state as well as federal action. He has not altogether prevailed, but in the fundamentals he has: in state as in federal courts now the criminal accused has the right to counsel, the right not to be put in jeopardy twice, the right to be silent and so on.

How much will survive Hugo Black's departure from the Supreme Court? Specific decisions will inevitably change. What will last is the influence of his faith in the ultimate wisdom of America. For he is above all a patriot.

Letters

'For Men Only?'

I question Renee Reisman's "progressive ideas" concerning social equality for women, referring to her letter (Sept. 11-12), which suggested that women are unfit for jobs such as air traffic controllers and should seek jobs more appropriate to their emotional endurance. Her evidence—that the co-pilot of the plane that crashed near Hamburg was female—is obviously weak and logically unsound. Consider the number of male operators and proportionate number of air accidents and I doubt very much if one could discover any valid relationship between air accidents and female employees.

Perhaps the most serious and dangerous obstacle in the women's liberation struggle is that of the women themselves, who are so accustomed to oppression and discrimination that they fail to recognize positive change when it finally occurs. Our biggest task seems to be the job of enlightening those of us who passively or actively resist the natural right to realize and fulfill their humanity, or at least the choice to do so. I only await the day when the general attitude permits such things as women operating the plane as well as pouring drinks for the passengers. Wake up, sisters.

MARY VISHER,
Bergen, Norway.

convinced that Americans will cure their own ills if left free. Ten years ago he spoke to a group of Harvard law students. Some were from Alabama, his state, and he told them he hoped they would go back because it was "a good place even though you'll find there, as in every state of the Union, men and women who are not tolerant, who are not gentle and kind." Then he said:

"I trust the American people myself... I congratulate you, all of you, I wish I were in your place. I can tell you from experience that it's a great world. Here's hope and strength and love to those who give hope and strength and love."

No Excitement

"What many young people see ahead of them in the adult years does not look very exciting. We have got to give their activity in life. I don't mean basketball. I mean spiritual activity. We have washing machines, we have cars, but we lack an ideal. What we

Muskie's Early Lead Is No Accident

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's long lead in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination is not an accident.

Sen. Muskie of Maine is the favorite of party workers and leaders because his record, his personality and his political style combine to make him the logical candidate at this juncture of history. All of his rivals are long-shot contenders. One of them can win the nomination only if Sen. Muskie first squanders his advantage.

It is not unusual for the probable winner of his party's nomination to emerge a year in advance of the convention. In this century, it has happened far more often than a deadlocked convention or a dark horse nomination. On all counts, Sen. Muskie is eminently "presidential."

Faced with a conservative opponent in President Nixon, the Democrats are going to nominate a liberal. They are not going to offend any of the major interest groups—labor unions, ethnic groups, blacks, intellectuals, moderate Southerners—who make up their winning coalition in most elections.

Mills, Jackson Out

For that reason, they will not nominate a comparative conservative like Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, whose record on civil rights is unsatisfactory to blacks, or a foreign affairs hawk like Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, whose record on Vietnam is unsatisfactory to many intellectuals and young people.

To Sen. Muskie, the Democrats have a candidate with a solid liberal voting record. On every major domestic issue that counts with sizable elements in the Democratic coalition, Sen. Muskie has worked and voted on the progressive side.

His position on Vietnam is in accord with the party consensus. There is no reason to suppose that rivals such as Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota or Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma can outflank him from the left.

Sober, Steady Fellow

At 67, after four years as governor of Maine, more than a dozen years in the Senate and an impressive campaign as his party's vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Muskie comes across to the public as a man with the weight and experience to be President. Yet, appearing relatively late at

the center of the national scene, he is not abrupt or excessively familiar.

No scandals mar his reputation as a husband and father. Quite rightly, the country wants a sober, steady, reliable fellow in the White House. Because he is that kind of man, Sen. Muskie has wide appeal.

Although he is liberal in his convictions, Sen. Muskie is emotionally a centrist. That is profoundly important and desirable in a heterogeneous society like the United States. America is an incredible assortment of Boston Brahmins and Buffalo Bills, of Nebraska corn farmers and Alabama blacks, of New York radicals and small town Oklahoma Rotarians.

Aware of this diversity and of the strains as well as the strengths which accompany it, Americans are always searching for the common center of their national experience. That may be why the great majority of voters instinctively reject a politician whom they see as "divisive."

Sen. Muskie's approach is calm, conciliatory, peacemaking. The country wants a president who recognizes that no faction or school of thought has all the answers and who can mediate conflicts because he can draw strength from many different elements in the community.

To some, this low-keyed style seems dull. But one recalls that, back in 1899, John F. Kennedy, looking ahead to his own campaign for the nomination, remarked privately of his principal rival: "Hubert [Sumphrey] has too much pep and drive. He excites people but the people don't want an exciting President. They want somebody dull—with a smile—somebody like me."

Sen. Muskie told black leaders

in Los Angeles the other day in his candid judgment with a black vice-presidential candidate would not be in 1972. Predictably, a few sensibilities in political community, looking up from his cultivation of the West, plausibly declared Sen. Muskie a "liberal" or "liberalist."

Sen. Muskie's candor is not going to excite dismay. In the long run, should enhance his popularity in Oregon. Speaking to party workers in the central issue campaign would be a character of his leadership.

Confronting the dilemma of George C. Wallace, the synthetic, calculated of Mr. Nixon, the want to drive home of confidence by a presidential candidate who is a natural human being is the only way to win. Unless the primaries information or a different perspective, Democrats will have found such a man in Ed Muskie.

The International Tribune welcomes its readers. Short letters better chances of being liked. All letters to be considered for publication. Writers may receive their letters by mail with initials, but it will be given to the signed and bearing the complete address.

Man Is the Problem

Drug Use Fills Void in Meaningless Lives

By Robert J. Donovan

PARIS—The drug problem of affluent Western societies is far more than a passing fad or something that can be disposed of by stricter law enforcement and broader medical treatment. According to Dr. Pierre Benoussan, a Parisian psychiatrist regarded as one of the foremost European authorities on the question.

"We won't solve the drug problem until we solve the problem of man in his environment," he said in an interview. "Even if we double and triple the number of narcotics agents, even if we double and triple the number of hospitals and facilities dedicated to treatment of drugs, even if we put many more people in jail for drug abuse, the problem is not going to be solved that way."

"If you and I were 20 today, what would be the exciting goals or values that would be proposed to us as a social network to build our lives around? Family? Gods? Religion? Dealing? Defense of national ideals? More and more gone in the Occidental countries."

Basic Purpose

"In some countries, like Pakistan, men still have the problem of wringing survival out of the land. That provides them with a basic purpose. But the problem of survival does not exist any more in France, Europe, the United States, Canada."

Living in towns in most cases, there is a complete break from nature—from the trees, the grass, pure water, sunrise, sunset. Increasingly, we are more than we realize, living completely artificial lives further and further away from the rhythm of nature.

"I am not sure that the changes in biological adaptation by man can be made as fast as the changes in his environment in this technological age."

More and more every day, people, young people, feel that when they get into the adult age they will be offered only what they did in the "Brave New World" written in the early 1930s. Is the price we pay for life's necessities and little luxuries too high? Does happiness lie in having two cars and three TV sets, or is happiness something completely different that can't be reached through technology?

No Excitement

"What many young people see ahead of them in the adult years does not look very exciting. We have got to give their activity in life. I don't mean basketball. I mean spiritual activity. We have washing machines, we have cars, but we lack an ideal. What we

need may not be religion pressed by some churches or belief that we have some values to live in our span in this world.

"I think that is not a problem for the French Americans and Germans, a very important, indeed deepest problem, in the Occident these days."

Educated in Paris, Dr. Benoussan has worked his career with the "break alcoholism." He was head of the departments in the main psychiatric hospital in the city, where 90 per cent of his patients were alcoholics. He went to America further studies at an alcohol clinic then maintained University.

"From the problem of alcoholism, he moved to drug addiction, as the drug grew in the 1960s. Dr. Benoussan could sell an optimistic note but a decided pessimist."

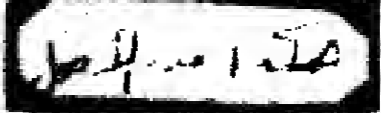
"In my personal opinion said, 'there is no doubt, all societies the drug is increasing daily.'"

Would Dr. Benoussan put "I am strongly against for two reasons: first, there are many marijuana. Some are can be and are with harm or effect. Then some, depending on comes from, that are also there are some people can smoke two, three, joints a day without any harm."

"But there are other people smoke one and have a cigarette. That is much against legalization. But another reason, a certain age every part of a growing up certain number of tobacco smoke tobacco. Or he is beer before he is 18. I smoke pot. If pot were there would be no taking. He would have the key use a hard drug. It is rather he did it with drug like marijuana."

And if man cannot environment and his drug in order? "We have to keep that... in the record of man there have been things that have appeared. The Egyptian civilization, the Greek civilization, our civilization and problems, it could not don't like to think that it wouldn't be the last, maybe not the last."

Johnnie 123



Parents Describe the Joys, Varied Problems of Adoption

By Paul Hofmann
MILAN, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Prof. Edgar Wind, 71, German-born art historian and philosopher who has lived for many years in the United States and Britain, has a 11-year-old daughter, Nancy, adopted from a black family in the United States.

Edgar Wind, Art Historian, Dead at 71

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Prof. Edgar Wind, 71, German-born art historian and philosopher who has lived for many years in the United States and Britain, has died in a London hospital.

Black Militant Sent to Prison in Torture Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Black militant leader Ron Karenga, 30, has been sentenced to one to ten years in prison for torturing a young woman follower who, he said, had tried to poison him.

Alabama Accord Frees Abernathy

BUTLER, Ala., Sept. 19 (UPI)—The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, claiming "the greatest victory" in the history of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was released from jail yesterday after blacks and whites reached agreement on a list of black complaints.

U.S. Agents Seize 200 Pounds of Heroin, Arrest 5

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The Justice Department said today that federal agents in New York City had seized 540 million worth of heroin hidden in an imported car and had arrested five persons.

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KARACHI, Sept. 19 (NYT)—Pakistan's president, Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan, announced last night that he planned to allow popularly-elected officials some role in framing a future national constitution.

Fat Prisoner Blocks Break

TULA, Mexico, Sept. 19 (UPI)—A prisoner too fat to get through the hole in a wall blocked that pathway to freedom yesterday for 64 of his fellow inmates in the Tula city jail.

3 S. Koreans Killed By Infiltrators

SEOUL, Sept. 19 (NYT)—The Defense Ministry announced yesterday that five South Korean marines and three civilians were killed Friday in clashes with four armed North Korean infiltrators at a village 25 miles northwest of Seoul.

Concorde Back in France

TOULOUSE, France, Sept. 19 (AP)—The French prototype of the supersonic airliner Concorde returned here last night from a two-week 25,000-mile demonstration flight to South America.

American Among Killed in Alps

INNSBRUCK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Four persons were killed in accidents in the Austrian Alps during the three days, police said yesterday.



TOO MUCH HORSE POWER—Last week while walking down a New Hampshire country road at night, these two horses were struck by this car and had the immediate but rather unusual reaction of jumping right into the vehicle. Fortunately for the driver, she escaped before the horses came in (or down) and was treated, as were the horses, for lacerations, all three being more scared than hurt.

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Russia Shifts Diplomats in Vienna, Paris

2 New Envoys Have Party Background
By Theodore Shabad
MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced the appointment of new ambassadors to France and Austria yesterday in what appeared to be the beginning of a shuffle of top diplomatic personnel in Europe.

Bonn Reveals Diplomatic Role Between NATO, U.K., Malta

BONN, Sept. 19 (UPI)—West Germany has been mediating "for weeks" in the dispute about the amount of money Britain and NATO should pay to Malta for its use as a military base, a Bonn government spokesman said today.

UN Says Israel Displaced 15,000 From Gaza Strip

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 19 (NYT)—The United Nations yesterday made public a report stating that about 15,000 Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip had been displaced and many shelters in refugee camps demolished as a result of operations by the Israeli Army.

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Advertisement for William Lawson's Scotch Whisky. Features a bottle of whisky and a glass with ice. Text includes '120 Light Years', 'In 1849 William Lawson's men found the way to make the light scotch whisky you drink today.', and 'A light blend of rare scotch whiskies that has soothed many a scottish throat since that eventful day.'

Advertisement for Helene Dale perfumes and gifts. Text includes 'THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS. ALL IN ONE SHOP', 'HELENE DALE', and '7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.'

Advertisement for Caversa haute couture models with labels. Text includes 'SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS', 'Always from the latest collections', and 'CABESSA nr. 04-0279, 212-44-17'.

40 Dead and a Hundred Questions

Tragedy at Attica Prison

By Fred Ferretti

ATTICA (NYT)—The troopers moved in. Ladders went over walls. A rescue squad of 27 men led by correctional guards broke into cell block D, where 33 hostages were being held. Marksmen with high-powered .370-caliber rifles equipped with sniper scopes shot down into that yard. Tear-gas canisters fell from National Guard helicopters. The main assault was over in about an hour. Then troopers and inmates fought each other hand-to-hand in cells and corridors.

By all accounts, the operation at Attica Correctional Facility last Monday morning was a tactical success. The inmates were unable to make effective use of their dozens of homemade swords, knives, Molotov cocktails, shears, clubs and bats. Nor were the tear-gas guns which they had captured from guards earlier of any use. Few troopers were injured, none seriously.

But 40 persons died in the attack—nine of these hostages and 31 of them prisoners.

Even as teams of doctors were tending to the scores of prisoners wounded in the assault and arguing among themselves over how many were really injured and how seriously, the game of blame began.

Should Gov. Nelson Rockefeller have come to Attica to meet the inmates face to face? Rep. Herman Badillo was there and he says yes. Attorney William Kunstler says yes. Buffalo Assemblyman Arthur Eve, the first elected official to go into the captured yard, says yes. State Sen. John Dunne says yes. A Rockefeller appearance, most of them reasoned, would at least have forced postponement of the ultimatum of Monday which, once delivered, led to the point of no return.

Kunstler's Role

Was Mr. Kunstler a factor in the ultimate catastrophe? Those who were with him during the days of negotiations say that he worked tirelessly to reach an

agreement. Others contend he was on an ego trip. Still others say wily that what he said to the convicts in the yard on Sunday night might have triggered the final stubbornness of the inmates.

Beyond the game of blame, as the horror of this worst of American prison tragedies begins to dull and the Attica prison rebellion becomes an event for politicians to investigate, many questions were posed by relatives of the slain hostages and prisoners, by members of the observer team that had been invited into the prison to help achieve a settlement, and by newsmen and concerned citizens. Among the questions were these:

• Was it necessary to storm the maximum security prison with masses of state troopers, sheriff deputies, prison guards and armed volunteers laying down what now appear to have been indiscriminate hail of rifle and buckshot fire? And who ordered the attack, described later as resembling "war" by a doctor with a bloodstained apron?

• Why was the decision made when it seemed that convicts' demands had been met for the most part and those not met were on the table?

• Why was the Committee of Observers, some of whose members were called to the prison by inmates and others by correctional authorities, locked inside an office when the assault on Attica began? Were there any observers other than prison officials and state police?

• Who was the initial source for reports—subsequently proved false—that the throats of several hostage-guards were slashed, causing their deaths, that two guards had been absent for days before the assault on the prison; that one guard had been emasculated and that others had been the victims of fatal "strocities"?

• Why are state investigative authorities refusing to acknowledge the existence of video tape recordings of the troopers' assault when the state police admit the filming was done "for training purposes"?

• Finally, did the rebellious inmates in the Attica Correctional Facility actually kill anyone? The last point is crucial, for on it centers the question of whether amnesty from prosecution for criminal acts—one of the demands of the convicts—would be a truly viable subject for negotiations. Though he had agreed to amnesty for criminal actions regarding property and for all civil actions that might have arisen, State Commissioner of Correction Russell G. Oswald, after consultation with Gov. Rockefeller, declared this demand non-negotiable.

It was non-negotiable, authorities said, because of the death of William Quinn, a guard among the 10 hostages who died. Quinn succumbed to injuries before the "rescue operation" which killed 40. He was the only man not to have died of gunshot wounds. When he was removed from the prison, he was taken to a Rochester hospital and died a day later from severe head injuries without ever regaining consciousness. Correction officials said he was fatally

injured when the inmates tossed him from a cell block window to the prison yard—but the source of this report has never been given.

Other explanations have been advanced—for example, that he might have been injured during the initial takeover of the corridors and cell blocks. Many observers who went into the prison yard testified to the care being given hostages—they had beds while inmates slept on the ground; they were given water and food when some inmates went without. The hostages were the only ones in an otherwise untenable hand and so it was, in the view of some prisoners, vital that they be well cared for.

If Mr. Quinn's death was actually accidental and not a deliberate homicide, then the question of granting amnesty might indeed have been negotiable.

The best guess now is that the nine other hostages died with the prisoners because they looked alike. Inmates and hostages were dressed in the gray and white beggy prison workclothes. The orange mist of the tear gas that could not rise through a foot cloud ceiling made prisoners virtually indistinguishable from hostages. The hostages were bound hand and foot and could not run.

There are reports that prisoners used hostages as shields. Faces could not be seen clearly. The gunfire had men running in all directions. The howling that prisoners had wrapped around their faces seemed perhaps like the blindfolds and hoods on the heads of hostages. It was difficult to differentiate white guards from their predominantly black captives, and so they died together.

No Mutilation

All 40 dead men have been autopsied. There is no evidence of mutilation of any of the bodies. There is no case of emasculation. Two men died of slashed throats, but they were convicts. Two guards had throat wounds, but their conditions are not serious. The dead hostages are having funerals with honor and the dead inmates' bodies were held by order of Attica's superintendent Vincent Mancusi until state investigators permitted their release, which began at week's end.

The governor has ordered an inquiry. The State Legislature will have its inquiry. Rep. Claude Pepper, D. Fla., is heading a congressional inquiry. There was to have been an inquiry by the local district attorney here, but he has deferred to the state.

The probes will look into such statements as that from Mr. Oswald's press aide, Gerald Houlihan, who said last Wednesday that initial reports of causes of death and mutilations had not been "meant to be a factual account as to the cause of death." They will want to know just what they were meant to be.

They will want to know about another of Mr. Oswald's statements made on the radio, that the 33 social, administrative and legal demands won by the rebellious convicts will have to be gone over in light of the Attica assault. "They refused to negotiate with us," he said.

In the wake of Attica the protests have begun. Teams of black doctors and nurses contend they have been barred from entering the prison. Relatives of inmates claim they were not permitted near the prison gates or given any information on the fate of the inmates for days while relatives of guards were free to enter the grounds outside of the main gate.

Street protests in sympathy for the dead prisoners have been held in Buffalo, in other parts of the state and even in Washington and elsewhere around the nation. In Buffalo, a National Guardsman was testified in court that he witnessed brutally to prisoners after the prison was recaptured.

In Albany Friday a bomb shattered the Department of Corrections office. In other prisons around the country there were disturbances, some bordering on the serious. Officials said the spark had been lit by Attica.



Secretary Connally. Is world trade a giant poker game?

Conflict Grows Over Treatment of Dollar

By Leonard S. Silk

NEW YORK (NYT)—The meeting in London ended in a stalemate. A communiqué last Thursday said only that the participants—the finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Ten, the most affluent non-Communist nations—had agreed that ending the month-old international financial crisis that has embittered relations between the United States and its trading partners would require "a substantial adjustment." It did not say what that adjustment would be, nor what it would mean "an appropriate re-alignment of currencies."

Beneath the bland language of the communiqué, however, was intense conflict over how this adjustment process should be worked out.

The crisis was provoked a month ago when the United States, in an effort to improve its red-ink balance of payments, decided to out the dollar loss from gold and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on American imports.

The Group of Ten called the London meeting last week to seek a resolution to the crisis that threatens to put a permanent end to the international monetary system which has prevailed since the end of World War II. At the heart of the conflict is whether other nations should increase the value of their currencies, as the United States insists, or whether the United States should officially devalue the dollar in terms of gold as part of the adjustment.

Thus far, the President and his chief economic officer, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, are dead set against any overt dollar devaluation in terms of gold.

The conflict has produced a host of questions. These are some of the principal ones:

Why is the United States so determined not to devalue the dollar, while bringing extreme pressure on others to upvalue their currencies?

National prestige is one of the factors. Mr. Nixon has said that foreigners who had been talking about the weakness of the dollar are now impressed with the strength of the American economy. Prestige appears to be the administration to have some pecuniary advantage to the United States; it may increase the willingness of foreigners to hold dollars that the United States uses to settle its payments deficits and use dollars as the key form of international money.

But the President's counterparts in other countries do not want to appear weak politically, now that a test of national will is joined. Foreigners do not see why they should submit to what they regard as American bullying, especially as their relative strength has grown and, as they see it, American strength has relatively declined.

As to whether there is greater dislocation of national economies if the United States devalues as opposed to others revealing it, it is primarily the size of the total correction that counts. However, if one country—such as France—upvalues, it does so against all other nations, not just against the United States. Hence, France would prefer an American devalu-

ation, which does not affect French world competitiveness. What effect would dollar devaluation have on American consumers and business?

Foreign-made goods, and foreign travel, would be more expensive for Americans. Thus there would be more incentive to "buy American," which would have a stimulative—and possibly inflationary—effect on the U.S. economy. U.S. exporters would benefit because their goods would be more competitive in foreign markets (this would also be true, of course, if the other countries upvalued their currencies). But U.S. importers—a Volkswagen dealer in New York, say—would suffer because his prices would rise in relation to domestic-made cars.

What effect would a dollar devaluation have on the role of gold and on monetary reform?

Many U.S. economists are opposed to a dollar devaluation in terms of gold because it would rehabilitate gold. As Prof. James Tobin of Yale, a former member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors, puts it, "Much of the evolution of money through the centuries has been its progressive liberation from its traditional dependence on precious metals, a wasteful and often

pernicious constraint on the ability of men to manage their own affairs."

The growth of gold reserves in the postwar period has been erratic and inadequate to meet the world's monetary needs—the greater part of new supplies moving into the industrial market in recent years.

But there is a real question as to whether the United States can devalue the dollar and achieve the same right as other nations to future devaluations or revaluations, without restoring gold as the base of the monetary system.

Secretary Connally demanded in London that other nations take steps that would improve the U.S. "basic" balance of payments—all inflows and outflows not including erratic short-term capital flows—by \$18 billion; the United States is insisting on not only a re-alignment of exchange rates to bring the dollar to a level comparable to other currencies, but also measures to wipe out trade barriers against U.S. goods and to reduce America's military burdens overseas.

Critics say there are many ambiguities in the President's new international economic policy; they argue that he sometimes uses the rhetoric of liberal policies but that more often his policies

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Administration Prepares Controls by 'Jawboning'

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT)—Long hours of listening to the contradictory ideas of labor, industry and farmers on how to hold wages and prices in check after the freeze led President Nixon last week to the reluctant conclusion that a strong element of federal compulsion would be needed to keep the inflationary spiral from zooming off into the stratosphere again after Nov. 13.

"Everybody who came to the White House," said one presidential adviser, "agreed that the country had a serious problem, but everybody insisted that all the sacrifices would have to be made by the other fellow. That means government is going to have to carry a much heavier stick than any of us wanted to do, or we'll have nothing but mush once the freeze is over."

The President's own accent shifted dramatically in the week between his appearance before a joint session of Congress on Sept. 9 and an impromptu news conference last Thursday. On Capitol Hill he had stressed the need for "the fullest possible cooperation" of all the nation's economic powers in the stabilization program for Phase Two of the anti-inflation effort. "Nothing would be more detrimental to the new prosperity in the long run," Mr. Nixon told Congress, "than to put the nation's great, strong, free enterprise system in a permanent straitjacket of government controls."

When he met the press just seven days later, the President was still insisting that the cooperation of labor and management would be needed in Phase Two, but there was a much more assertive note of telling, rather than asking. The program for holding the line after the freeze

would be both strong and effective, Mr. Nixon vowed. By way of making more graphic his resolve to move forward aggressively on the activist tack, the President dredged up a term he had always treated with derision as a symbol of economic blundering by his Democratic predecessors and converted it to the dynamics of the new Nixonomics. He was going to use "jawboning," he said, but he was going to make it meaningful by putting teeth in the jawbone.

Labor's View

Union leaders, already convinced that most of the President's new economic policy was heavily weighted in favor of industry, took his tougher tone as notice that the administration would not buy their proposal for controlling wages through a tripartite agency made up of representatives of unions, management and the public and patterned after the War Labor Board of World War II. Such a board would establish its own rules on what pay increases or other employment policies. On every other front—prices, profits, dividends, interest rates and executive bonuses—labor plumped for the most stringent of government handouts.

Industry, after almost 40 years of denouncing excessive governmental interference in private decision-making, was overwhelmingly enthusiastic about a tight federal rein on wages and prices, but not on profits, which it insisted were too low to start with. It wanted any tripartite panel relegated to an advisory function, with the power to lay down standards and make them stick left to a top board made up exclusively of government officials.

Spokesman for farm organizations took a line basically the

same as that of business: one compulsory exception, price demand was that, biltation formula, mainly aim for higher government port for farm prices as significant upward aid in overall farm income.

Apart from the President's happy acceptance of the for a firm government holding the price-wage after the freeze, Mr. Nixon laid on only one truly defining issue of public to be covered, he judge the policing effort would fined to steel, automob other major industries.

The clear point of the administration out of the cratic morass of having herd on tens of thou supermarkets, barbering taurants and other businesses, to say nothing of thousands of doctors, lawyers and other prof. The unanswered question ever is whether an anti-program geared solely to visible companies and un do anything worthwhile strain the skyrocketing services, principal vilage, rape of the consumers' recent years.

Point of Agreement

Doubts on this score by the heads of giant unions and of giant unions of their few points of agreement on postfreeze policy.

Three pivotal areas remain for resolution: Phase Two plan in full form before it is to beget operating is how much tripartite in the wage-control. On the price side, everyone content to leave it to aches to a government. But when it comes to wages, industry's over the years has had that a three-way board the public is representative "neutral," new traders or lawyers, pushing to expand exports of American goods and American foreign investment for the purpose of achieving a surplus in trade and payments.

Mr. Nixon, according to this line of argument, appears to view international trade and monetary affairs as a game-like poker, to which he has compared it—in which one country's gain is another country's loss. This is foreign economic policy as many businessmen think it should be.

Most economists, however, contend that this view is as fallacious today as it was in the 18th century when Adam Smith asserted it; one country's advancement, they would say, helps another country to advance.

But many of the President's advisers have indicated that they regard such principles as obsolete or naive. Accordingly, say the critics, the growing demands from industry and labor for protection from foreign competition after a long spell of inflation, unemployment and sluggish productivity, is causing the Republicans to march to a different drum that hasn't been heard so loud since the start of the 1930s.

Another big battle around the yieldsticks is in determining what ceases to permit. One is sure to be the general term increase in prices about 3 percent a year. Probability is that an allowance will be made cushion for higher living and inequity adjustments will not be unbare first year's ceiling of 7 percent in the neighborhood of 10 percent or more in cases.

The administration is likely to seek to avoid a mathematical measuring rods of pay boosts much more than 5 percent would be added into a program for price. Perhaps the toughest of it will be enforced chimney. The AFL-CIO George Meany, hinted time that labor might no-strike pledge similar one he gave in World II it got a "fair and equitable program, largely ignored. But the labor that any voluntary ban is now on this window.

The administration is pushing harder on its effort for more stringent regulation to halt emergence of new labor laws. It will also rely on injunctions against violation of the new stabilization of no one expects that the can work on the basis of union leaders to all was "Our real hope," says architect of the new program to get the support of the lean people as a whole. The support of big industry labor, but you can't self be mesmerized into that's all there is in it try."

3 Young Parisians Of Thirst in Sahara

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—Three young Parisians found dead of thirst in the Sahara after their expedition bogged down in the desert. Christian Genette, 21, Combes and Bernard were found by a private 75 miles from Arlit, in close to the Algerian. The three were found around their small camp was bogged down in only a few miles from a hole.

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Remarkable Gains
The soundness of these arguments of caution notwithstanding, the gains in Indian food production are substantial and, to some foreign agricultural experts, even remarkable.
The government, in official estimates recently made public, said that Indian farmers produced about 108 million tons of food grains in 1970-1971, an 8.5 percent increase over the previous year, and at least three million tons more than had been expected.
This made it possible for the government to live up to its promise to stop all food-grain imports from the United States by the end of this year.
Other imports from the United States such as cotton, tallow and vegetable oils will continue, as will outright American grants of such agricultural products as milk powder and high-protein foods for children.
Though this continuing aid will still amount to nearly \$100 million a year, or about 40 percent of the American aid sent to India annually up to now, the ability to discontinue 60 percent of the imports, the food grains, is a significant move for India economically and psychologically.
India is passing through another period of emphasis on self-reliance, with politicians demanding an end to the image of India as a supplicant, going around the world with a begging bowl. This time, there is a touch of the gains in Indian food production are argued as the United States because of the Nixon administration's supply of some arms to Pakistan while the Pakistani Army continues its military repression of the independence movement in East Pakistan.
That India might have to resume some grain imports at some time in the future is, indeed, a possibility. A year of drought or partial drought could lower the

Oktoberfest Opened
MUNICH, Sept. 19 (AP)—Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel tapped the first keg, spraying himself and onlookers with foam, at the ceremonial opening yesterday of the 1971 Oktoberfest, the world's biggest beer festival. The festival, which commemorates the 1810 marriage of King Ludwig I of Bavaria, is expected to draw about five million visitors during the 16-day run.

Toward Self-Sufficiency in Food

Hope for India's 'Green Revolution'

NEW DELHI (NYT)—India seems on its way to doing what many experts, only a few years ago, said it would never do: become self-sufficient in food.

Indeed, the skeptics still argue that true self-sufficiency is several years away. They point out that India's grain production has not increased in every year; that Indian officials use present subsistence levels of nutrition and consumption in computing future self-sufficiency; that the "green revolution" in agriculture has not yet succeeded in India with rice as it has with wheat; that most of the farmland still lacks proper irrigation so that the annual crop, never assured, depends largely on how plentiful the monsoon rains are.

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Defies the Pattern

India is now enjoying its fifth straight good rainy season, which defies the pattern. Historically, out of every seven years, three have been bad crop years, three average and only two good.

The last drought years were 1965 and 1966, when food-grain production fell below 75 million tons. This year's output of 108 million tons represents an increase of over 40 percent.

For a country of 550 million, whose world image has always been one of abject poverty, this bounty has raised what Minister of Food and Agriculture Fakrudin Ali Ahmed recently called "the formidable problems of plenty."

These are the problems of procurement, movement, marketing and storage. Storage space is perhaps the worst problem. Every year, though schoolhouses and other public buildings are commandeered for warehouses, many tons of food grains lie in the open and often spoil.

The fundamental problem, however, is to sustain the present rate of growth in food production. The government's target is a 5 percent annual increase to keep pace with the growing population. But that is calculated on the present inadequate level of consumption of 22 ounces of food grains per person per day, whereas normal nutrition, by Indian health standards, requires a minimum of 36 ounces. Some observers fear that India's food-grain successes will lead to a letdown in the national effort.

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مكتبة ابن خلدون

Eurobonds

U.S. Firms Resume Issues After Absence of 30 Days

By William Ellington

well and is not far below an all-time high.

The only other outstanding issue this week was a total of 100 million deutsche marks for Firststone Finance Corp., a subsidiary of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The 16-year issue is expected to carry an 8-percent coupon. Dealers anticipate a coupon of par, which would be the same as last week for a similar issue by Imperial Chemical Industries, Commercebank, the syndicate manager for the Firststone issue, is due to announce definitive terms Wednesday.

In the secondary market, conditions were relatively quiet last week. The bondrate index for long-term Eurodollar bonds rose in the week 0.04 to 87.83 at noon Friday. The convertible index declined 0.38 to 110.85 in the week.

Commonwealth United
However, Commonwealth United Corp. Eurobonds rose sharply in the week, following announcement of a recapitalization plan. Banque de Paris in Geneva quoted the bonds Friday at 85 to 87.5, up from the 5.5 to 6.5 of the previous week. If the recapitalization is approved, Commonwealth bondholders will receive 10 shares of Seeburg Industries, Inc., which should have a market value of between \$18 and \$21 a share, sources said.

The European Quotation Service, usually referred to as the Eurobond Index, has added Eurobonds to its weekly list. Supplying the quotes are

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 15
Commodity Index.....	167.3	168.2	168.3
Currency in circ.....	\$59,858,800	\$59,858,800	\$59,858,800
Total loans.....	\$88,116,000	\$87,722,000	\$87,722,000
Steel prod (tons).....	1,702,000	1,730,000	2,510,000
Auto production.....	140,727	140,727	80,123
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	5,478,000	5,586,000	9,581,000
Freight car loadings.....	826,824	826,824	486,372
Bus Pass. kv-hr.....	33,190,000	33,971,000	39,888,000
Electric Power.....	147	151	170

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, overdrafts, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1970
	8/31	8/1	8/15
Employed.....	80,618,000	80,618,000	79,584,000
Unemployed.....	5,961,000	5,836,000	4,220,000
Industrial production.....	106.9	106.9	106.2
Personal income.....	\$388,100,000	\$379,100,000	\$391,800,000
Money supply.....	\$227,500,000	\$225,600,000	\$210,600,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	121.5	121.5	125.7
Contracts contracts.....	121	147	116
Mfrs. Inventories.....	\$160,358,000	\$160,358,000	\$98,553,000
Exports.....	\$3,494,500	\$3,685,800	\$3,685,800
Imports.....	\$3,799,800	\$4,223,200	\$3,241,000

1968 omitted; figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity Index, based on 1957=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports are based on a base of 1967=100. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Corp.

the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Plesner, Halding & Plesner, Algemeene Bank Nederland and H. Albert de Barry.
William E. Graham, chairman of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., said that his company intended to go ahead with a 30-percent equity which was postponed earlier in

Questions on Dollar and Post-Freeze Program Are Creating Anxiety in Financial Markets

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).

In the absence of any definitive indications so far as to the scope and nature of the post-freeze domestic economic program and the ultimate outcome of international monetary negotiations, the financial markets continued to display a considerable amount of anxiety last week.

For the second consecutive week, the stock market had a moderate amount of ground in rather anxious trading, while the bond market moved erratically, with interest rates on the rise once more.

Both markets, however, developed a brighter tone toward the weekend after President Nixon's news conference last Thursday in which he promised that Phase Two of his new economic program would "contain wages and prices in major industries" and that the "lawbreaking" program would have "teeth in it."

To the surprise of no one, a lively debate has been developing over the type of longer-term stabilization program that the administration ought to adopt for the period after mid-November, with business and labor offering alternative recommendations on the mechanism for moderating the upward push of wages and prices.

Guideline Panel
Labor has been plumping for a tripartite body consisting of management, labor and public representatives to set guidelines for changes in wages and prices, as well as controls over profits, interest rates and dividends. On the other hand, many businessmen have been suggesting

that a stabilization board consisting only of government officials be assigned that difficult task. And business, of course, has been lobbying against controls over profits, dividends and interest rates for fear they might prove to the counterproductive.

To assure some measure of success for the stabilization effort, there will obviously have to be concessions and cooperation by both sides. Even so, many doubt that any program, no matter how ingenious, can achieve any significant results in controlling inflation.

They feel that the market place, rather than any system of government controls, is the best allocator of income and the best determinant of prices and wages.

Nevertheless, in the present atmosphere, there is a strong body of support for a wage-price freeze, no matter how and price stability.

Productivity Rate
To get such results, the best bet seems to be a tripartite board empowered to set up guidelines for wage increases in various industries, raises linked to their productivity achievements, and to create a mechanism for price increases linked to costs.

The nation must be primarily concerned with improving its productivity performance, not only to get inflation under control but also to strengthen the dollar in the foreign-exchange markets.

In a recent study, the Argus Research Corp. noted that the United States had fallen far behind other major countries in raising productivity (that is, output per man-hour) in the manufacturing sector.

Between 1965 and 1970, it found, productivity in this country increased a little more than 2 percent.

"This performance," Argus said, "put the United States dead last among the leading industrial countries covered in the survey. Even the United Kingdom, which was forced to devalue the pound by 14.3 percent in 1967, recorded a 3.6 percent increase in the 1965-70 period."

By contrast, Japan advanced 14.2 percent in productivity in the same span and West Germany gained 5.3 percent. Meanwhile, as expected, there was little headway last week in the international discussions between leading non-Communist nations and the United States over steps to be taken to resolve the mammoth problems created by President Nixon's economic package on Aug. 15 in which he imposed a 10 percent surcharge on goods imported into the United States and suspended the convertibility of dollars into gold.

The only agreement reached at the London meeting of the Group of Ten was that a realignment of currency values was necessary to correct the present imbalances in world trade and payments.

The United States, seeking a \$12-billion turnaround in the \$8-billion deficit in its balance of payments, refused to agree to negotiate on a devaluation of the dollar against gold or on specific conditions for removal of the import surcharge.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market last week registered their first loss in a month. Dozens of outtraded advances by a slight margin in slow trading.

Analysts noted that the market is still in a consolidation phase following the strong upsurge that followed the announcement in August by President Nixon of a 90-day wage-price freeze and other economic measures.

Much of last week's price weakness was attributed to investor concern over the uncertain international monetary situation and over the general phase of President Nixon's economic plan.

The worst of the market was reflected in the performance of the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 35.59, down 0.07 on the week.

The over-the-counter market also eased. The NASDAQ industrial price index slipped 0.01 to 112.33. Much of the attention in the counter market was centered on Enchir & Co., Inc., the nation's second largest brokerage house, which made its first public offering of its own stock on Thursday. The company sold 2.3 million shares of common stock at \$16 a share. The stock hit a high of \$16 1/2 before ending the week at \$16.

Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net
GenCorp	13.14	13.14	+1.00	Kathol Petroleum	2 1/8	2 1/8	-1/4
GenCorp Gp	9 1/8	9 1/8	+1/4	Keycor Corp	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Ind	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Ind	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Svc	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Svc	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Tech	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Tech	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Equip	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Equip	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Mfg	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Mfg	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Retail	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Retail	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Hosp	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Hosp	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Trans	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Trans	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Util	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Util	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Misc	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Misc	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Other	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Other	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Total	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Total	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Index	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Index	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Bond	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Bond	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Div	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Div	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Yield	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Yield	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Vol	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Vol	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Beta	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Beta	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Cor	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Cor	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Risk	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Risk	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Liqu	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Liqu	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Conv	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Conv	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Pref	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Pref	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Sub	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Sub	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Wtd	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Wtd	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Avg	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Avg	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Max	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Max	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Min	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Min	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Range	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Range	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Std	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Std	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Dev	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Dev	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Skew	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Skew	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Kurt	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Kurt	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Tail	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Tail	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Head	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Head	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Body	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Body	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Feet	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Feet	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Hair	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Hair	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Eyes	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Eyes	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Ears	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Ears	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Nose	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Nose	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Mouth	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Mouth	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Throat	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Throat	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Chest	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Chest	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Back	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Back	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Arms	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Arms	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Hands	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Hands	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Feet	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Feet	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Legs	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Legs	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Torso	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Torso	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Neck	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Neck	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Head	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Head	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Face	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Face	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Hair	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Hair	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Eyes	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Eyes	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Ears	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Ears	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Nose	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Nose	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Mouth	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Mouth	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Throat	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Throat	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Chest	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Chest	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Back	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Back	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Arms	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Arms	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Hands	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Hands	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Feet	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Feet	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Legs	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Legs	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Torso	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Torso	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Neck	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Neck	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Head	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Head	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Face	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Face	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Hair	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Hair	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Eyes	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Eyes	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Ears	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Ears	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Nose	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Nose	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Mouth	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Mouth	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Throat	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Throat	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Chest	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Chest	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Back	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Back	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Arms	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Arms	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Hands	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Hands	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Feet	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Feet	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Legs	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Legs	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
GenCorp Torso	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4	Keycor Torso	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Domestic Bonds, Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like ABCO 9447, ABCO 9448, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like BaitG 4242A, BAO 1077, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like Colgate 9465, Colgate 9466, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like EquiL 4249, EquiL 4250, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like HalliB 4265, HalliB 4266, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like MacPac 9449, MacPac 9450, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like PacT&T 9451, PacT&T 9452, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change. Lists various bond issues like Sw BellTel 9453, Sw BellTel 9454, etc.

Advertisement for 'The helpful bank.' featuring The Royal Bank of Canada. Text includes: 'We can stop your international banking problems before they start.', 'The Royal Bank of Canada', 'Assets Exceed Eleven Billion Dollars', and a list of international branches.

Advertisement for UGINE KUHLMANN. Text includes: 'This announcement appears as a matter of record only', 'UK F. F. 50.000.000', 'UGINE KUHLMANN', '8% bearer notes 1971-1978', and a list of banks and financial institutions.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock prices including companies like Allstate, American Family Life, and others with their respective prices and changes.

Bond Sales

Table of bond sales data including various government and corporate bonds with their sales figures and yields.

Pistol Packer Wins Event at Longchamp

Article about the American-bred filly Pistol Packer winning the Longchamp American-Bred Filly stakes, taking her fifth straight victory.



J.C. Sneed...the clincher

British Golfers Bow, 18 1/2 to 13 1/2 J.C. Sned Clinches Cup for U.S.

Two main articles: one about British golfers bowing out of the Ryder Cup, and another about J.C. Sneed clinching the U.S. Sned Cup for the United States.

International Bonds

Table of international bond prices for various countries and currencies, including the Deutsche Mark and Japanese Yen.

Market Averages

Summary table of market averages for various stock indices like the Dow Jones, S&P 500, and others.

Lutz Tops Kodes To Reach Semis Of Hard Courts

Article about tennis player Lutz Richter-Kodes reaching the semifinals of the Hard Courts tournament in Sacramento.

The Scoreboard

Scoreboard section providing results from various international sports events, including soccer, cycling, and figure skating.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock prices, similar to the first table, listing various insurance companies and their stock values.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including volume, high/low prices, and market status.

Black Hawks Trade 3 For Seals' Goalie

Article about the Chicago Black Hawks trading three players for a goalie from the California Golden Seals.

Riessen Wins

Article about tennis player Marty Riessen winning a match during the European tennis tour.

Red China Will Skate In World Tournament

Article about the People's Republic of China participating in the International Ice Hockey Federation world tournament.

Bank Stock Quotations

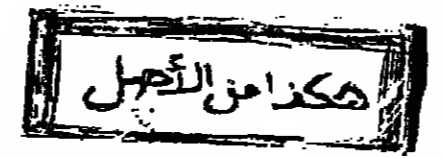
Table of bank stock quotations for various financial institutions, including Citicorp and Chase.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury bill yields and prices for different maturities.

Large advertisement for BIC Pen Corporation, featuring the BIC logo, the text '655,000 Shares', and a list of international distributors.

Advertisement for Eurotelex, a personal communication service, and a notice to shareholders of the International Real Estate Investment Fund in liquidation.



As Giants Top Padres

Dodgers Beat Braves But Still Trail by Two

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—Tom Seaver pitched a gem for the Braves...

Bill Buckner, Jim Lefebvre and Tom Haller each had two hits in the Dodgers' biggest hitting show in more than a month.

Sunday

San Francisco, Sept. 19 (AP)—Hal Lanier's high-bouncing single drove in two runs in the second inning today as the San Francisco Giants beat San Diego...

Padres' Kirby One-Hits Giants; Dodgers Lose

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Right-hander Clay Kirby missed a bid for a perfect game on a leadoff eighth-inning error by Willie McCovey yesterday as he pitched the San Diego Padres to a 2-1 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Saturday

After McCovey, all they had left were right-handed batters and I thought no trouble with them...

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table with columns for game dates (Friday, Saturday) and line scores for various teams like Cleveland, New York, Boston, etc.

Hernandez led to three unearned New York runs in the first inning and the Mets went on to defeat Pittsburgh, 6-2.

Cardinals 1, Expos 0 Left-hander Steve Carlton fired a three-hitter as St. Louis beat Montreal, 11-0.

Twins 6, Royals 3

A four-run first inning keyed by Leo Cardenas's three-run triple enabled Minnesota to defeat Kansas City, 6-3, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Red Sox 4, Senators 3

Rico Petrocelli's home run and run-scoring double and Joe Lohr's homer helped Boston to a 4-3 victory over Washington.

Yankees 3, Indians 3

Don Blomberg's ninth-inning single gave the New York Yankees a 3-2 victory over Cleveland.

Stewart Takes Prix in Canada; Peterson Is 2d

MOSBPORT, Ontario, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Jackie Stewart, fighting off a challenge from Ronnie Peterson, guided his blue Tyrrell-Ford to victory today in the \$150,000 Canadian Grand Prix.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including Eastern and Western Divisions.



SILENT FOX—San Francisco manager Charlie Fox doesn't like what he sees—another Giant loss.

Over Northwestern in College Football

Notre Dame Opens With 50-7 Rout

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 19 (UPI)—Notre Dame's moody-pistoned football machine began another quest for the national title yesterday by rolling over Northwestern, 50-7.

Major League Standings (Continued)

Continuation of Major League Standings table, including Eastern and Western Divisions for both leagues.

As Pats Win NFL Opener

Plunkett Stuns Raiders

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 19 (UPI)—Rookie quarterback Jim Plunkett fired a pair of touchdown passes in his first regular pro start today to give the underdog New England Patriots a stunning 20-6 victory over the Oakland Raiders as the National Football League season opened.

Plunkett Stuns Raiders (Continued)

Plunkett, Heisman Trophy winner and first draft choice from Stanford, hit ends Norm Sellers for 33 yards and Roland Moss for 20 for third-quarter touchdowns and Charlie Gogolak booted 46 and 52-yard field goals in the fourth period for the victory.

Major League Standings (Continued)

Continuation of Major League Standings table, including Eastern and Western Divisions for both leagues.

Tom Matte, back after sitting out most of the 1970 season with a knee injury, scored a second-quarter touchdown for the Colts while Super Bowl hero Jim O'Brien booted field goals of 38, 21 and 21 yards.

Major League Standings (Continued)

Continuation of Major League Standings table, including Eastern and Western Divisions for both leagues.

Doug Hart tackled Giant punter Tom Blanchard in the end zone with 2:38 left.

Major League Standings (Continued)

Continuation of Major League Standings table, including Eastern and Western Divisions for both leagues.

College Football Scores

Table listing College Football Scores for various teams and games.

More News of Sports On Page 9

Additional sports news and updates from page 9.

PEOPLE: Nixon Makes Bid For the Bowling Ball

Democratic observers exchanged knowing glances when Richard M. Nixon first rolled a gutter ball, then fouled out on his next attempt Friday at the bowling alley in the basement of the Executive Office Building...

Deputy Sheriff Carl Spotted the motorcycle along one of the main thoroughfares, and he gave hot pursuit, turning the scofflaw within a mile and hauling him to town-house where the sergeant told him: 'Boy, a heap of trouble...'

A team of doctors in Lodi, Italy, saved the life of 5-year-old Luigi Luca Saturday, after the boy had been rushed to the hospital with severe breathing difficulties...

Captured enemy document shows Nixon's forecast that Princess A get a new title...



Kees Hoekert (right) selling marijuana plants on his boat.

has decided, according to figures from the Netherlands Statistics Service, that heavy drinkers are more dangerous than marijuana smokers...

Clearly, change is cutting through Holland like the sharp, sudden breeze that for centuries turned the country's windmills...

Surprise at Surprise Poking the air with his after-dinner schimpenpence—a small, smooth Dutch cigar—an Amsterdam businessman was surprised at anyone's surprise.

For every priest who no longer wears a clerical collar and for every government-subsidized hippie crash pad where pot-smoking is condoned...

Observer Literate Dumbness

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The news last week was not all depressing. For several days it seemed that it would be, but then, on Thursday morning, on the editorial page of The New York Times, a small shining nugget of good news lay glistening at the bottom of the editorial columns...



Baker

It was contained in a letter from David L. Walker of New Britain, Conn., which took the editor to task for attributing to Mark Twain, in an editorial on Sept. 4, the statement: 'Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it.'

For those of us who regard Mark Twain as a great man, this was good news indeed, for 'everybody' talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it.

'The play's the thing!' is a very popular one. Very often, when something theatrical is under discussion, somebody literate will interject, 'The play's the thing' and nobody—nobody—will think to inquire, 'What thing?'

'The play's the thing!' doesn't mean anything, but that rarely stops anybody from saying it. It sounds literate, no matter how dumb it is. In fact it is only semi-literate, being half of a line from Shakespeare in which Hamlet tells the audience what kind of a lot he is responsible for more than his share of 'literate dumbness.'

One of the more popular is, 'To thine own self be true,' a piece of advice which persons of moralistic bent are fond of forcing upon other people who have real troubles and need helpful advice. Example: 'Listen, Eddie, should I abandon the wife and kids and run off with impetuous young Julia?' Reply: 'This above all, Pete: To thine own self be true.'

In Face of Change Happy Holland Keeps Its Cool

By John Vinocur

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19 (AP)—Relax, Jan Tegelaar says, relax. Wear of serious blue suits, sturdy triple-E brogans, a 1963 Simm Jim tie knotted tight as a sheepshank, Jan Tegelaar says not to worry.

No second. No blood pressure problems, Tegelaar claims he is sleeping deliciously despite a 63-day cabinet crisis this summer that left the Dutch without a government...

And despite people like Kees Hoekert, who sells marijuana plants from his houseboat on Katendijk Canal, and 'Lubo,' who gives whip and chain-snapping lessons at his sado-masochistic boutique around the corner from Howard Johnson's...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Real Estate For Sale, Office Services, Business Opportunities, Personnel Wanted, Domestic Situations. Includes listings for properties in Paris, London, and other international locations, as well as job openings and services.

Automobiles, Tax-Free Cars, Car Shipping, Baggage Shipping, Holidays & Travel. Includes advertisements for car sales, shipping services, and travel agencies.

Tribune Travel Guide: Hotels, Restaurants & Nightclubs - Shops & Services. A comprehensive directory of travel-related services and establishments across various international cities.

Domestic Situations, Personnel Wanted, Jobs. Includes advertisements for domestic help, job openings, and recruitment services.

Arabian Gulf, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.A., U.K., Venezuela, West Indies. A list of international destinations and related services.

Reids Hotel, Patek Philippe, Davidoff, GIGARS. Advertisements for luxury hotels, watches, and other high-end services.